

CENSUS BULLETIN.

No. 165.

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April 29, 1902.

AGRICULTURE.

FLORIDA.

Hon. WILLIAM R. MERRIAM,

Director of the Census.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for publication in bulletin form, the statistics of agriculture in the state of Florida, taken in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the act of March 3, 1899. This section requires that—

The schedules relating to agriculture shall comprehend the following topics: Name of occupant of each farm, color of occupant, tenure, acreage, value of farm and improvements, acreage of different products, quantity and value of products, and number and value of live stock. All questions as to quantity and value of crops shall relate to the year ending December thirty-first next preceding the enumeration.

A "farm," as defined by the Twelfth Census, includes all the land, under one management, used for raising crops and pasturing live stock, with the wood lots, swamps, meadows, etc., connected therewith. It also includes the house in which the farmer resides, and all other buildings used by him in connection with his farming operations.

The farms of Florida, June 1, 1900, numbered 40,814, and had a value of \$40,799,838. Of this amount \$9,976,822, or 24.5 per cent, represents the value of buildings, and \$30,823,016, or 75.5 per cent, the value of land and improvements other than buildings. On the same date the value of farm implements and machinery was \$1,963,210, and that of live stock was \$11,166,016. These values, added to that of farms, give \$53,929,064, the "total value of farm property."

The products derived from domestic animals, poultry, and bees, including animals sold or slaughtered on farms, are referred to in this bulletin as "animal products." The total value of all such products, together with the value of all

crops, is termed "total value of farm products." This value for 1899 was \$18,309,104, of which amount \$4,810,524, or 26.3 per cent, represents the value of animal products, and \$13,498,580, or 73.7 per cent, the value of crops, including forest products cut or produced on farms. The total value of farm products for 1899 exceeds that reported for 1889 by \$6,222,774, or 51.5 per cent. A large part of this apparent increase doubtless is due to a more detailed enumeration in 1900 than in 1890.

The "gross farm income" is obtained by deducting from the "total value of farm products" the value of the products fed to live stock on the farms of the producers. In 1899 the reported value of products fed was \$2,118,680, leaving \$16,190,474 as the gross farm income for that year. The percentage which this amount is of the "total value of farm property" is referred to in the text of the bulletin as the "percentage of gross income upon investment." For Florida in 1899 it was 80.0 per cent. As no reports of expenditures for taxes, interest, insurance, feed for stock, and similar items have been obtained by any census, no statement of net farm income can be given.

The statistics presented in this bulletin will be treated in greater detail in the final report on agriculture in the United States, which will be published about June 1, 1902. The present publication is designed to present a summarized advance statement for Florida.

Very respectfully,

L. G. Powers.

Chief Statistician for Agriculture.

AGRICULTURE IN FLORIDA.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Florida has a total land surface of 54,240 square miles, or 34,718,600 acres, of which 4,363,891 acres, or 12.6 per cent, are included in farms.

The surface of the state is level, nowhere reaching an altitude of 500 feet except at a few places along the central ridge of the peninsula. The lands of the state may, in general, be classified as hammock, high-pine, flatwood, and swamp. The hammock land is the most fertile, but is found only in small detached areas. The high-pine land is favored for horticulture, but requires heavy fertilization to insure good crops, while the flatwoods, as a rule, are suitable only for grazing purposes. The swamp land, though generally covered with valuable timber, has a very fertile, alluvial soil, and, when diked, is especially adapted to the production of rice and sugar.

In the last decade destructive frosts were a severe check to the development of agriculture in Florida, and account for the decrease since 1890 in total farm wealth shown in the tables.

NUMBER AND SIZE OF FARMS.

The following table gives, by decades since 1850, the number of farms, the total and average acreage, and the per cent of farm land improved.

TABLE 1.—FARMS AND FARM ACREAGE: 1850 TO 1900.

YEAR.	Number of farms.	NUMBER OF ACRES IN FARMS.				Per cent of farm land improved.
		Total.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Average.	
1900	40,814	4,363,891	1,511,658	2,852,238	106.9	34.6
1890	34,228	3,674,486	1,145,693	2,528,793	107.4	31.2
1880	28,438	3,297,324	947,640	2,349,684	140.7	28.7
1870	10,241	2,373,541	755,172	1,618,369	231.8	31.0
1860	6,568	2,920,228	654,213	2,266,015	444.6	22.4
1850	4,304	1,595,289	349,049	1,246,240	370.7	21.9

The number of farms in Florida has increased in every decade for the last fifty years, and so rapidly that in 1900 there were over nine times as many farms as there were in 1850 and 19.2 per cent more than there were in 1890. Except in the decade 1860 to 1870, the total acreage of farm land has also increased, but, on the whole, less rapidly than the number of farms, so that the average size of farms has decreased, being in 1900 less than one-fourth as great as in 1860. The area of improved farm land has increased in every decade since 1850, even in the decade 1860 to 1870 when the total farm acreage showed a decrease. This increase has been far more rapid in certain decades than in others, but in all decades except from 1870 to 1880, it has outstripped the increase in unimproved

land. Consequently the percentage of farm land improved has shown a considerable increase since 1850, constituting about one-third of the total farm acreage in 1900, as compared with about one-fifth in 1850.

FARM PROPERTY AND PRODUCTS.

Table 2 presents a summary of the principal statistics relating to farm property and products for each census year, beginning with 1850.

TABLE 2.—VALUES OF SPECIFIED CLASSES* OF FARM PROPERTY, AND OF FARM PRODUCTS: 1850 TO 1900.

YEAR.	Total value of farm property.	Land, improvements, and buildings.	Implements and machinery.	Live stock.	Farm products. ¹
1900	\$53,929,064	\$40,799,838	\$1,968,210	\$11,166,016	\$18,309,104
1890	51,046,200	72,745,180	1,155,640	7,142,980	12,088,830
1880	26,340,481	20,291,635	689,666	5,358,980	7,483,592
1870 ²	15,665,151	9,947,920	505,074	5,212,157	\$ 8,909,746
1860	22,889,752	15,485,727	900,669	6,553,856	-----
1850	9,861,962	6,523,109	658,795	2,880,058	-----

¹ For year preceding that designated.

² Values for 1870 were reported in depreciated currency. To reduce to specie basis of other figures, they must be diminished one-fifth.

³ Includes betterments and additions to live stock.

The most significant features of the change in agricultural conditions reflected in the above table are the rapid development in the decade from 1850 to 1860; the disastrous effects of the Civil War, from which the state did not recover entirely until the decade 1880 to 1890; the remarkable progress shown for the decade 1880 to 1890; and the marked decrease in the value of land, improvements, and buildings in the last decade.

This decrease in the total value of farm property in the last decade is due entirely to a depreciation in the value of land, improvements, and buildings, resulting from the effects of the destructive frosts of 1894-95 upon the fruit-growing industry of the state. All other classes of farm property show a considerable increase in value. In the case of live stock the increase, 56.3 per cent, is simply another result of the causes just mentioned. Abandoned fruit lands were utilized for grazing purposes, with a consequent development of cattle raising, that contributed towards offsetting the losses in fruit production. A part of the increase of 69.5 per cent in the value of implements and machinery, and of 51.5 per cent in the value of products, is doubtless due to a more detailed enumeration in 1900 than in previous census years.

COUNTY STATISTICS.

Table 3 gives an exhibit of general agricultural statistics by counties.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, AND VALUES OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARM PROPERTY, JUNE 1, 1900, WITH VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF 1899 NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK, AND EXPENDITURES IN 1899 FOR LABOR AND FERTILIZERS, BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF FARMS.		ACRES IN FARMS.		VALUES OF FARM PROPERTY.				Value of products not fed to live stock.	EXPENDITURES.	
	Total.	With build- ings.	Total.	Improved.	Land and improve- ments (ex- cept build- ings).	Buildings.	Imple- ments and machinery.	Live stock.		Labor.	Fertil- izers.
The State	40,814	89,265	4,363,891	1,511,658	\$30,823,016	\$9,976,222	\$1,968,210	\$11,166,016	\$16,190,474	\$1,468,290	\$758,120
Alachua	2,958	2,765	278,675	101,584	1,605,180	543,810	154,000	637,574	1,366,890	88,210	51,640
Baker	396	395	36,200	13,886	214,420	88,880	16,600	116,474	230,213	20,876	16,900
Bradford	1,291	1,225	116,886	39,778	524,830	229,230	41,890	274,376	504,295	24,160	27,620
Brevard	615	572	38,118	7,250	1,648,170	483,590	26,440	160,626	207,942	69,000	35,260
Calhoun	815	312	49,901	19,566	138,500	82,480	20,080	110,224	143,098	4,880	3,540
Citrus	302	296	29,078	7,346	367,210	180,160	17,570	105,770	187,681	8,400	970
Clay	394	892	48,075	7,178	159,870	17,080	139,460	162,921	162,921	4,390	2,230
Columbia	1,596	1,518	205,557	94,087	783,370	316,930	58,520	312,817	663,881	66,750	16,400
Dade	398	341	39,231	4,726	915,570	172,080	24,590	20,158	301,810	72,510	53,800
De Soto	653	686	59,576	10,233	2,048,630	210,070	85,440	794,455	475,664	18,060	23,070
Duval	771	761	66,795	9,609	1,051,830	324,130	39,260	226,658	325,789	29,610	9,040
Escambia	463	467	43,456	7,977	261,350	204,960	29,030	133,796	181,140	10,080	12,860
Franklin	45	46	12,889	2,585	17,010	12,140	2,440	34,284	15,496	860	190
Gadsden	1,532	1,526	212,022	79,135	1,120,710	484,910	260,090	238,145	749,868	47,620	41,770
Hamilton	1,085	1,022	182,731	74,026	672,560	197,840	50,760	252,170	528,622	40,680	21,190
Hernando	363	358	25,453	8,040	156,540	94,410	13,070	98,610	101,689	5,320	590
Hillsboro	1,449	1,411	103,561	22,346	2,590,070	588,970	75,450	364,748	667,678	52,950	50,340
Holmes	875	864	120,291	29,414	214,050	117,250	21,670	155,887	226,630	5,630	10,130
Jackson	3,092	3,068	324,269	144,871	846,319	437,861	122,400	497,872	968,384	67,300	47,000
Jefferson	2,258	2,217	174,142	101,670	712,185	209,495	66,580	290,867	752,728	42,110	8,830
Lafayette	580	575	92,031	25,594	222,010	94,130	22,380	288,963	216,761	7,940	690
Lake	848	816	88,099	22,171	1,181,410	400,610	45,840	175,259	227,451	59,110	14,550
Lee	238	224	24,021	3,387	799,680	116,560	23,930	193,869	236,130	54,140	17,400
Leon	2,428	2,400	207,807	118,930	1,102,067	352,118	82,840	371,684	725,435	58,620	2,140
Levy	795	776	90,457	28,534	278,830	124,350	23,670	287,577	288,621	19,070	620
Liberty	170	170	50,227	10,098	58,510	38,870	8,810	60,218	70,156	4,860	2,020
Madison	2,100	2,053	226,942	119,885	857,955	255,598	89,260	342,013	794,063	72,230	31,370
Manatee	212	195	20,846	4,252	1,406,440	134,420	17,340	110,811	260,633	37,560	30,380
Marion	2,520	2,247	201,472	72,755	1,210,630	704,230	112,080	519,861	947,789	126,610	31,600
Monroe	118	118	12,266	2,129	181,950	48,890	2,530	9,734	246,343	18,680	350
Nassau	361	353	85,815	7,100	123,700	74,870	11,330	113,661	124,684	5,710	2,450
Orange	1,218	1,050	85,609	20,790	2,168,880	659,570	71,530	362,658	855,691	100,480	60,260
Osceola	364	247	55,126	5,261	423,120	66,180	11,090	783,630	229,063	4,980	2,710
Pasco	587	572	45,271	18,669	403,700	181,420	30,540	214,761	257,695	27,430	8,683
Polk	829	806	75,134	17,886	1,019,080	252,300	40,890	452,676	292,282	20,400	26,003
Putnam	799	773	69,634	14,466	437,800	260,910	36,830	208,104	228,296	19,300	6,750
St. John	238	229	20,869	9,737	187,970	84,570	16,490	105,990	106,122	12,470	4,883
Santa Rosa	343	341	51,597	9,385	162,630	115,340	17,230	154,977	138,861	5,100	7,963
Sumter	744	712	81,294	20,525	504,350	152,120	48,390	261,855	289,748	29,860	17,600
Suwanee	1,679	1,656	220,779	102,886	593,990	236,080	62,390	326,302	610,044	34,180	16,200
Taylor	538	528	83,286	21,913	188,560	63,710	13,900	153,568	188,267	6,510	3,580
Volusia	430	421	46,758	10,741	619,790	316,640	32,330	220,568	178,889	49,100	9,290
Wakulla	375	373	72,395	22,710	105,490	54,890	16,020	102,660	112,723	4,120	820
Walton	649	641	95,839	18,502	256,210	114,430	22,120	180,946	206,964	6,670	8,660
Washington	868	755	93,816	29,840	229,590	109,520	23,330	181,918	208,757	8,570	8,740

The number of farms in the state, June 1, 1900, was 6,586 greater than in 1890, the largest relative gains being shown for Monroe, Osceola, Liberty, Lee, and De Soto counties, where the rates of increase were 1,211.1 per cent, 359.7 per cent, 314.6 per cent, 296.7 per cent, and 295.8 per cent, respectively. The percentages of decrease for the counties which report fewer farms than in 1890 are as follows: Volusia, 61.8; St. John, 53.3; Orange, 42.0; Lake, 37.7; Pasco, 31.8; Sumter, 30.0; Putnam, 28.7; Santa Rosa, 12.9; and Polk, 11.5. All of these counties, except Santa Rosa and five others in the central part of the state, show decreases in total farm acreage. The counties showing increases of over 100 per cent are: Monroe, Osceola, Calhoun, Franklin, Walton, Liberty, Taylor, De Soto, Lee, and Brevard. Liberty, Dade, Calhoun, Monroe, and Franklin counties report improved acreages in 1900 from four to twelve times as great as they had in 1890.

The value of farms increased in the southern and western parts of the state, but decreased in most of the

central counties. Decreases in the value of land and buildings are shown in all counties of the northern half of the peninsula, the losses being greatest in those counties which suffered most severely from the frosts of 1894, 1895, and 1899.

All counties except Lafayette, Lake, Levy, Orange, Putnam, and Volusia reported a greater value for implements and machinery in 1900 than in 1890. In 1900 the average value per farm was \$48.10, and in 1890 it was \$33.83. The highest average value was reported by Gadsden county, \$162.50, and the lowest by Monroe county, \$21.44.

The total value of live stock has increased 56.3 per cent, Manatee, Santa Rosa, St. John, and Volusia being the only counties in which decreases are reported. The largest gains are shown for Osceola, De Soto, and Alachua counties.

The average expenditure per farm for labor, including value of board furnished, varied from \$10 in Walton county, to \$227 in Lee county, and for the state it was \$36. For fertilizers, the average expenditure per farm

was \$18 in 1899, and \$25 in 1889. Levy county expended an average of only \$0.78 per farm. The highest average, \$143, was for Manatee county.

INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF FARMERS IN FLORIDA.

In this bulletin those individuals who, as owners, salaried managers, or tenants, operate farms with or without the assistance of members of their household or of hired laborers, are designated as "farmers." All those working on farms for wages are spoken of as "farm laborers." The number of farmers at any given time corresponds closely to the number of farms.

For every ten years, excepting from 1850 to 1860, and from 1890 to 1900, in which latter decade the agricultural development was temporarily checked by the frosts which so seriously damaged the orchards of the state, the rate of gain in the number of farms, and consequently in the number of farmers, has exceeded that in population. Taking the period since 1850 as a whole, the population of Florida has increased from 87,445 to 528,542, or a little more than sixfold, while the number of farms has advanced from 4,304 to 40,814, an increase of almost tenfold.

These facts, and those contained in Tables 4, 4a, and 5, which follow, to be seen in their true relation to the social and economic conditions and changes on Florida farms, must be studied in connection with the occupation tables of the censuses. Those tables are available for 1880 and 1890, but not as yet for 1900. In 1880 the total number of males engaged in agriculture was 47,465, while in 1890 it was 53,558. In 1880, 22,279 of the total number were farm laborers, working for wages, and 1,748 worked for wages at special occupations, such as gardening, fruit growing, etc. In 1890 the number of farm laborers was but 16,783, and the number working at special occupations, 2,547.

These figures show that in 1880 there were on each 1,000 farms in Florida 2,025 males employed in some capacity. Of this number approximately 691 operated farms as owners and 309 as tenants, while 1,025 worked for wages. Ten years later, for each 1,000 farms, 1,565 males were employed, of whom 764 operated farms as owners and 236 as tenants, while 565 worked for wages.

As showing the relative changes in these three classes of farming population, the following comparative statement is presented: For every 1,000 males engaged in agriculture in 1880 there were approximately 341 who operated farms as owners; 153, as tenants; and 506 who worked for wages. In 1890 there were 488 owners, 151 tenants, and 361 wage laborers. It is seen that farm owners and wage laborers practically changed places in relative importance between the two census periods, while the tenant class remained about stationary as compared with the total farming population. As the Eleventh Census, however, in its statistics of farms and homes reported more farm-tenant families than the agricultural division of that census reported tenant-operated farms, it is possible that more exact figures would show a slight

increase in the relative number of tenants compared with the total number of males engaged in agriculture in the decade from 1880 to 1890, instead of the decrease given above.

During the decade under consideration the number of males engaged in agriculture increased 12.8 per cent. It may safely be assumed that the total agricultural population increased in about the same proportion. The number of farm owners in the meantime increased 61.4 per cent, the number of tenants 11.7 per cent, while the number of farm laborers decreased 24.7 per cent.

The changes that took place in the relative numbers of these three classes indicate a distinct elevation in the general social and economic level of the total farming population. Whether caused by the rise of the farm wage laborer to farm ownership, as appears probable from the figures reviewed, or by additions to the classes of owners and tenants from other occupations, or through immigration, this elevation is a beneficent change in all its aspects.

The occupation tables for 1900 are not yet prepared, but if the changes in rural population are reliable indices of the changes in the farming population proper, the movements in the decade from 1880 to 1890 were continued with but slight modifications in the last decade; and the average status of the people toiling on Florida farms has been raised even more than is shown by the foregoing comparisons for the preceding decade.

FARM TENURE.

In connection with the changes noted above, attention is called to the specific changes in farm tenure shown in Tables 4, 4a, and 5. Table 4 gives a comparative exhibit of the number of farms operated by owners, cash tenants, and share tenants, for 1880, 1890, and 1900. Table 4a presents, for the two decades covered by Table 4, the per cent of increase in rural population, in the total number of farms, and in the number of farms of specified tenures. In Table 5 the tenure of farms for 1900 is given by race of farmer, and the farms operated by owners are subdivided into groups designated as farms operated by "owners," "part owners," "owners and tenants," and "managers." These groups comprise respectively: (1) Farms operated by individuals who own all the land they cultivate; (2) farms operated by individuals who own a part of the land and rent the remainder from others; (3) farms operated under the joint direction and by the united labor of two or more individuals, one owning the farm or a part of it, and the other, or others, owning no part, but receiving for supervision or labor a share of the products; and (4) farms operated by individuals who receive for their supervision and other services a fixed salary from the owners.

The farms operated by tenants are divided into groups designated as farms operated by "cash tenants" and "share tenants." These groups comprise, respectively: (1) Farms operated by individuals who pay a cash rental or a stated amount of labor or farm produce; (2) farms operated by individuals who pay as rental a share of the products.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF FARMS OF SPECIFIED TENURES: 1880 TO 1900.

YEAR.	Total number of farms.	NUMBER OF FARMS OPERATED BY—			PER CENT OF FARMS OPERATED BY—		
		Owners. ¹	Cash tenants.	Share tenants.	Owners. ¹	Cash tenants.	Share tenants.
1900	40,814	29,904	7,889	2,331	73.5	19.3	7.2
1890	34,228	26,140	3,936	4,152	76.4	11.5	12.1
1880	23,433	16,198	3,548	3,692	69.1	15.1	15.8

¹ Including "part owners," "owners and tenants," and "managers."

TABLE 4a.—PER CENT OF INCREASE IN RURAL POPULATION, IN THE TOTAL NUMBER OF FARMS, AND IN THE NUMBER OF FARMS OF SPECIFIED TENURES, FOR THE DECADES, 1880 TO 1890 AND 1890 TO 1900, AND FOR THE TWENTY-YEAR PERIOD, 1880 TO 1900.

PERIODS.	PER CENT OF INCREASE IN—					
	Rural population.	Total number of farms.	Number of farms operated by—			
			All owners.	All tenants.	Cash tenants.	Share tenants.
1890-1900	28.8	19.2	14.7	38.8	150.4	¹ 29.4
1880-1890	34.1	46.0	61.4	11.7	10.9	12.6
1880-1900	74.0	74.1	85.2	49.4	222.4	¹ 20.6

¹ Decrease.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF FARMS OF SPECIFIED TENURES, JUNE 1, 1900, CLASSIFIED BY RACE OF FARMER.

PART 1.—NUMBER OF FARMS OF SPECIFIED TENURES.

RACE.	Total number of farms.	Owners.	Part owners.	Owners and tenants.	Managers.	Cash tenants.	Share tenants.
The State..	40,814	26,423	2,281	250	1,010	7,889	2,931
White	27,288	23,816	1,430	166	917	2,392	1,547
Colored ¹	13,526	5,607	351	94	93	5,497	1,384

PART 2.—PER CENT OF FARMS OF SPECIFIED TENURES.

The State..	100.0	64.7	5.6	0.7	2.5	19.3	7.2
White	100.0	76.3	5.2	0.7	3.3	8.8	5.7
Colored ¹	100.0	41.5	6.3	0.7	0.7	40.6	10.2

¹ Including 5 Indians.

Of the farms of the state, 66.9 per cent are operated by white farmers and 33.1 per cent by colored farmers. Of the white farmers, 82.2 per cent own a part or all of the farms they operate, and 17.8 per cent operate farms owned by others. For colored farmers, the corresponding percentages are 48.5 and 51.5.

The relative number of farms rented for cash or for a share of the products is determined largely by local conditions. In counties where diversified farming or stock raising prevails, and where most of the farmers are white, share tenants outnumber cash tenants, but in the leading cotton-growing counties, where colored farmers are the

more numerous, the greater number of tenants pay a cash rental. In these latter counties, however, it is difficult to draw the distinguishing line very closely between the two forms of tenancy, since the contract is commonly of such a character as to make the lessee in part a share tenant, and in part a cash tenant. In Florida, as in other southern states, the greater number of these cases of indeterminate tenure were reported as share tenants.

No previous census has reported the number of farms operated by "part owners," "owners and tenants," or "managers," but it is believed that the number of farms conducted by the last-named class is constantly increasing.

PROGRESS OF COLORED FARMERS.

In 1850 the number of colored farmers in Florida was practically a negligible quantity. In 1900 it was 13,526, indicating the rise of substantially that number from the status of slaves or wage laborers to that of farmers.

The Eleventh Census, in its report on "Farms and Homes," gives valuable statistics relating to the number of colored farmers owning and renting farms, the only statistics of the kind which can be used, in connection with Table 5, to throw light upon the changes in the last decade in the average status of negro farmers. Those statistics are not, however, strictly comparable with the statistics of farm tenure collected by the division of agriculture. After making due allowance for variations, a careful comparison indicates that in the last decade the number of colored owners and tenants increased faster than the total negro farming population. The average status of the colored farming population of Florida has been materially advanced since emancipation, and the statistics at present available indicate more rapid progress since 1890 than in any preceding decade.

FARMS CLASSIFIED BY RACE OF FARMER AND BY TENURE.

Tables 6 and 7 present the principal statistics for farms classified by race of farmer and by tenure.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, AND VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY, JUNE 1, 1900, CLASSIFIED BY RACE OF FARMER AND BY TENURE, WITH PERCENTAGES.

RACE OF FARMER, AND TENURE.	Number of farms.	NUMBER OF ACRES IN FARMS.			VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.	
		Average.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.
The State	40,814	106.9	4,363,891	100.0	\$53,929,064	100.0
White farmers	27,288	133.6	3,646,691	83.6	47,457,291	88.0
Colored farmers ¹	13,526	53.0	717,200	16.4	6,471,773	12.0
Owners	26,423	121.8	3,217,923	73.7	38,137,000	70.7
Part owners	2,281	116.4	265,569	6.1	2,821,117	5.2
Owners and tenants	280	112.4	31,458	0.7	339,151	0.6
Managers	1,010	206.6	208,680	4.8	5,926,081	11.0
Cash tenants	7,889	55.7	439,042	10.1	4,775,118	8.9
Share tenants	2,931	68.7	201,219	4.6	1,980,697	3.6

¹ Including 5 Indians.

TABLE 7.—AVERAGE VALUES OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARM PROPERTY, AND AVERAGE GROSS INCOME PER FARM, WITH PER CENT OF GROSS INCOME ON TOTAL INVESTMENT IN FARM PROPERTY, CLASSIFIED BY RACE OF FARMER AND BY TENURE.

RACE OF FARMER, AND TENURE.	AVERAGE VALUES PER FARM OF—					Per cent of gross income on total invest- ment in farm property.
	Farm property, June 1, 1900.				Gross income (products of 1899 not fed to live stock).	
	Land and im- prove- ments (except build- ings).	Build- ings.	Imple- ments and ma- chinery.	Live stock.		
The State.....	\$755	\$244	\$48	\$274	\$397	30.0
White farmers.....	894	324	61	869	476	27.4
Colored farmers ¹	278	84	22	99	236	49.8
Owners.....	782	270	49	842	440	30.5
Part owners.....	735	242	49	213	418	33.8
Owners and tenants.....	699	261	41	210	412	34.0
Managers.....	4,199	1,129	271	268	337	10.9
Cash tenants.....	371	95	26	113	256	42.8
Share tenants.....	387	111	22	139	233	42.9

¹ Including 5 Indians.

Approximately one-third of the farms of the state, comprising about one-sixth of the total farm acreage, are operated by colored farmers. The value of their farm property, however, constitutes less than one-eighth of the value of all farm property in the state. This is, of course, due in part to the fact that the holdings of colored farmers are small, the average size of their farms being but 53.0 acres as compared with 133.6 acres for white farmers. The average value per acre of their farm property, June 1, 1900, was but \$9, while for white farmers it was \$13. The average values per farm of their land, buildings, implements and machinery, and live stock, also, are relatively low. On the other hand, it appears from Table 7 that they obtained in 1899 a higher per cent of gross income on their investment in farm property than did white farmers.

This apparent anomaly is traceable, in general, to certain distinguishing racial characteristics, and, in particular, to the peculiarities of the contract system under which nearly all colored tenants lease their lands. The first point relates to the recognized tendency on the part of the more progressive white farmer to constantly improve his property, especially his buildings and fences, thus adding to its market value, although not materially increasing its producing capacity per acre. The colored farmer, on the other hand, adds comparatively little to his fixed capital in the way of improvements and his income per acre naturally represents a higher percentage of the capital invested than in the case of the white farmer. In addition, under the prevailing contract system, the white landlord commonly owns the greater portion of the working animals and most of the implements and machinery used by his colored tenants. These being kept for the most part on the farm where the landlord resides, were reported as part of his property, while the products obtained through their use were reported under the names of the tenants.

The farms conducted by cash tenants have the smallest

average area, 55.7 acres, and those under managers, the largest, 206.6 acres. Farms of managers have the highest average value, but on account of the high valuation of their land and buildings and the fact that not all of these farms are cultivated primarily for profit, the percentage of income on investment is lower than for any other group.

Of the 5 Indian farmers, 1 was an owner, 2 were managers, and 2 were tenants. The value of their property was \$5,286, and of their products, \$1,329.

Of the 278 farms, each containing 1,000 acres or over, 200 are operated by owners, 38 by managers, 16 by part owners, 15 by cash tenants, 8 by share tenants, and 1 by an owner and tenant.

FARMS CLASSIFIED BY AREA.

Tables 8 and 9 present the principal statistics for farms classified by area.

TABLE 8.—NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, AND VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY, JUNE 1, 1900, CLASSIFIED BY AREA, WITH PERCENTAGES.

AREA.	Num- ber of farms.	NUMBER OF ACRES IN FARMS.			VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.	
		Average.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.
The State.....	40,814	106.9	4,368,891	100.0	\$53,929,064	100.0
Under 3 acres.....	584	1.6	908	(¹)	809,310	1.5
3 to 9 acres.....	2,292	6.0	13,783	0.3	1,717,062	3.2
10 to 19 acres.....	3,488	13.2	46,008	1.1	2,845,919	5.3
20 to 49 acres.....	13,646	34.2	467,062	10.7	10,116,941	18.8
50 to 99 acres.....	7,874	78.9	581,503	13.3	9,030,653	16.7
100 to 174 acres.....	7,940	141.2	1,120,791	25.7	11,178,228	20.7
175 to 259 acres.....	2,259	209.8	472,792	10.8	4,856,002	9.0
260 to 499 acres.....	1,844	338.7	624,554	14.3	6,370,337	11.8
500 to 999 acres.....	609	669.4	407,684	9.4	3,247,954	6.0
1,000 acres and over.....	278	2,261.9	628,806	14.4	8,756,658	7.0

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 9.—AVERAGE VALUES OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARM PROPERTY, AND AVERAGE GROSS INCOME PER FARM, WITH PER CENT OF GROSS INCOME ON TOTAL INVESTMENT IN FARM PROPERTY, CLASSIFIED BY AREA.

AREA.	AVERAGE VALUES PER FARM OF—					Per cent of gross income on total invest- ment in farm property.
	Farm property, June 1, 1900.				Gross income (products of 1899 not fed to live stock).	
	Land and im- prove- ments (except build- ings).	Build- ings.	Imple- ments and ma- chinery.	Live stock.		
The State.....	\$755	\$244	\$48	\$274	\$397	30.0
Under 3 acres.....	328	239	18	801	387	27.9
3 to 9 acres.....	420	218	23	88	194	25.9
10 to 19 acres.....	469	203	28	116	226	27.5
20 to 49 acres.....	409	144	27	161	274	37.0
50 to 99 acres.....	645	207	40	255	379	33.0
100 to 174 acres.....	812	245	47	304	460	32.7
175 to 259 acres.....	1,188	393	71	498	638	29.7
260 to 499 acres.....	2,194	536	106	619	814	23.6
500 to 999 acres.....	3,131	887	198	1,117	1,135	21.3
1,000 acres and over.....	3,285	2,434	975	1,869	2,714	19.3

The greatest number of farms are in the group containing from 20 to 49 acres each, but the farms containing from 100 to 174 acres each comprise the largest percentage of the total acreage.

The relatively high values of land and buildings for the first three groups are due to the fact that they include most of the city dairies and florists' establishments and many fruit farms under highly intensive cultivation. The high average value of live stock on farms of the first group is due to the fact that among them are some farms the operators of which use large ranges on the public domain, but actually own or rent less than 3 acres of land.

The average gross incomes per acre for the various groups are as follows: Farms under 3 acres, \$248.74; 3 to 9 acres, \$32.29; 10 to 19 acres, \$17.02; 20 to 49 acres, \$8.01; 50 to 99 acres, \$5.13; 100 to 174 acres, \$3.26; 175 to 259 acres, \$3.05; 260 to 499 acres, \$2.40; 500 to 999 acres, \$1.70; 1,000 acres and over, \$1.16. In considering the high gross income per acre for farms of less than 3 acres, it should be borne in mind that the incomes of florists' establishments, nurseries, and city dairies, of which this group is largely composed, are determined not so much by the acreage of land used as by the amount of capital invested in buildings, implements, and live stock, and by the amounts expended for labor and fertilizers.

FARMS CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME.

In Tables 10 and 11 the farms are classified by principal source of income. If the value of the hay and grain raised on any farm exceeds that of any other crop and constitutes at least 40 per cent of the total value of products not fed to live stock, the farm is classified as a "hay and grain" farm. If vegetables are the leading crop, constituting 40 per cent of the value of the products, it is a "vegetable" farm. The farms of the other groups are classified in accordance with the same general principle. "Miscellaneous" farms are those whose operators do not derive 40 per cent of their income from any one class of farm products. Farms with no income in 1899 are classified according to the agricultural operations upon other farms in the same locality.

TABLE 10.—NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, AND VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY, JUNE 1, 1900, CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME, WITH PERCENTAGES.

PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME.	Number of farms.	NUMBER OF ACRES IN FARMS.			VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.	
		Average.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.
The State.....	40,814	106.9	4,363,891	100.0	\$58,920,054	100.0
Hay and grain.....	1,722	111.1	191,256	4.4	1,530,260	2.9
Vegetables.....	4,615	79.1	865,117	5.4	6,589,684	12.2
Fruits.....	2,760	85.2	285,120	5.4	11,503,696	21.8
Live stock.....	5,150	131.9	679,423	15.6	9,013,889	15.7
Dairy produce.....	1,853	98.8	183,046	4.2	2,889,500	5.4
Tobacco.....	171	261.8	44,680	1.0	1,001,300	1.8
Cotton.....	9,191	91.3	839,205	19.2	5,753,888	10.7
Rice.....	65	147.9	9,615	0.2	68,986	0.1
Sugar.....	66	89.5	5,906	0.1	100,766	0.2
Flowers and plants.....	15	12.1	182	(1)	55,852	0.1
Nursery products.....	30	76.9	2,307	0.1	246,020	0.5
Miscellaneous.....	15,178	119.1	1,808,034	41.4	16,142,545	28.1

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 11.—AVERAGE VALUES OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARM PROPERTY, AND AVERAGE GROSS INCOME PER FARM, WITH PER CENT OF GROSS INCOME ON TOTAL INVESTMENT IN FARM PROPERTY, CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME.

PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME.	AVERAGE VALUES PER FARM OF—					Per cent of gross income on total investment in farm property
	Farm property, June 1, 1900.				Gross income (products of 1899 not fed to live stock).	
	Land and improvements (except buildings).	Buildings.	Implements and machinery.	Live stock.		
The State.....	\$755	\$244	\$48	\$274	\$397	30.0
Hay and grain.....	570	194	35	107	195	21.5
Vegetables.....	893	201	53	192	535	27.5
Fruits.....	3,240	662	59	297	636	12.4
Live stock.....	681	250	48	771	409	28.1
Dairy produce.....	744	369	52	404	802	28.2
Tobacco.....	2,379	2,153	965	859	1,581	27.0
Cotton.....	345	101	38	147	366	56.7
Rice.....	659	205	39	158	242	22.7
Sugar.....	1,086	202	70	319	849	22.9
Flowers and plants.....	2,557	897	186	51	2,049	55.6
Nursery products.....	5,937	1,889	204	171	4,557	55.6
Miscellaneous.....	526	208	44	222	855	35.6

With the exception of nurseries, which are few in number, fruit farms show the highest value of land and improvements per farm. They occupy but 5.4 per cent of the total farm area, but constitute 21.3 per cent of the total value of farm property. The percentage of gross income on total investment in farm property, however, is much lower for fruit farms than for the farms of any other group. This is due to the fact that a large number of newly planted orchards having high valuations, but which yielded little or no income in 1899, were classed as fruit farms, thus materially reducing the average gross income per farm for the group.

For the several classes of farms the average values per acre of the products not fed to live stock are: Flowers and plants, \$168.84; nursery products, \$59.27; vegetables, \$6.76; fruit, \$6.30; tobacco, \$6.05; sugar, \$3.90; cotton, \$3.39; dairy produce, \$3.66; live stock, \$3.10; miscellaneous, \$2.98; and hay and grain, \$1.75.

The wide variations shown in the averages and percentages of gross income are largely due to the fact that in computing gross income no deductions are made for expenses involved in operation. For florists' establishments, nurseries, and market gardens, the average expenditure for such items as labor and fertilizers represents a far larger percentage of the gross income than in the case of "hay and grain," "live-stock," or "miscellaneous" farms. If it were possible to present the average net income, the variations shown would be comparatively slight.

FARMS CLASSIFIED BY REPORTED VALUE OF PRODUCTS NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK.

Tables 12 and 13 present data relating to farms classified by the reported value of products not fed to live stock.

TABLE 12.—NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, AND VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY, JUNE 1, 1900, CLASSIFIED BY REPORTED VALUE OF PRODUCTS NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK, WITH PERCENTAGES.

VALUE OF PRODUCTS NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK.	Number of farms.	NUMBER OF ACRES IN FARMS.			VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.	
		Average.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.
The State.....	40,814	106.9	4,363,691	100.0	\$53,929,064	100.0
\$0.....	989	62.5	61,783	1.4	1,572,840	2.9
\$1 to \$49.....	2,698	47.5	128,185	3.0	1,915,250	3.6
\$50 to \$99.....	4,171	52.6	219,468	5.0	2,544,180	4.7
\$100 to \$149.....	12,920	71.0	917,470	21.0	9,077,880	16.8
\$150 to \$199.....	11,616	101.2	1,175,290	26.9	12,144,440	22.5
\$200 to \$249.....	6,081	168.2	1,014,162	23.3	11,707,426	21.7
\$250 to \$299.....	1,966	256.7	503,704	12.9	8,412,700	15.6
\$3,500 and over.....	425	667.9	283,878	6.5	6,554,348	12.2

TABLE 13.—AVERAGE VALUES OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARM PROPERTY, AND AVERAGE GROSS INCOME PER FARM, WITH PER CENT OF GROSS INCOME ON TOTAL INVESTMENT IN FARM PROPERTY, CLASSIFIED BY REPORTED VALUE OF PRODUCTS NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK.

VALUE OF PRODUCTS NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK.	AVERAGE VALUES PER FARM OF—					Per cent of gross income on total invest- ment in farm property.
	Farm property, June 1, 1900.				Gross income (products of 1899 not fed to live stock).	
	Land and im- prove- ments (except build- ings).	Build- ings.	Imple- ments and ma- chinery.	Live stock.		
The State -----	\$755	\$244	\$48	\$274	\$397	30.0
\$0.-----	1,166	382	28	69	-----	-----
\$1 to \$49 -----	476	146	17	71	27	3.9
\$50 to \$99 -----	372	186	21	81	78	12.7
\$100 to \$249 -----	392	148	26	137	175	24.9
\$250 to \$499 -----	558	213	89	285	357	34.1
\$500 to \$999 -----	1,066	346	72	467	685	35.3
\$1,000 to \$2,499 -----	2,565	637	133	944	1,445	38.8
\$2,500 and over -----	8,999	2,257	754	3,412	5,684	36.9

Nearly all of the 989 farms reporting no income in 1899 were fruit farms which had been partially abandoned or on which the trees were too young to bear. The high average values of the land and buildings of these farms indicate that some of them were country homes or estates held for pleasure and not for profit. For some of them it was impossible to secure complete reports, as changes in ownership or tenancy had occurred shortly prior to enumeration, and the persons in charge June 1, 1900, could not give definite information concerning the products of the preceding year. The same statements are true concerning some of the farms which reported incomes of less than \$100. To this extent the reports fall short of giving a complete exhibit of farm income in 1899.

LIVE STOCK.

At the request of the various live-stock associations of the country, a new classification of domestic animals was adopted for the Twelfth Census. The age grouping for neat cattle was determined by their present and prospective relations to the dairy industry and to the supply of meat products. Horses and mules are classified by age, and

neat cattle and sheep by age and sex. The new classification permits a very close comparison with the figures published in previous census reports.

Table 14 presents a summary of live-stock statistics.

TABLE 14.—NUMBER OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS, FOWLS, AND BEES ON FARMS, JUNE 1, 1900, WITH TOTAL AND AVERAGE VALUES, AND NUMBER OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS NOT ON FARMS.

LIVE STOCK.	Age in years.	ON FARMS.			NOT ON FARMS.
		Number.	Value.	Average value.	Number.
Cattle.....	Under 1.....	138,393	\$586,919	\$4.24	3,186
Steers.....	1 and under 2.....	67,292	405,590	6.03	798
Steers.....	2 and under 3.....	46,731	404,300	8.65	532
Steers.....	3 and over.....	44,516	556,813	12.50	1,257
Bulls.....	1 and over.....	19,342	198,938	10.29	172
Heifers.....	1 and under 2.....	70,445	458,458	6.51	917
Cows kept for milk.....	2 and over.....	78,880	1,048,849	13.31	5,444
Cows and heifers not kept for milk.....	2 and over.....	285,712	2,684,922	9.40	1,996
Colts.....	Under 1.....	2,289	42,156	18.83	86
Horses.....	1 and under 2.....	2,185	75,232	34.43	56
Horses.....	2 and over.....	33,887	2,172,751	56.60	7,448
Mule colts.....	Under 1.....	102	3,812	32.47	4
Mules.....	1 and under 2.....	877	22,102	58.68	15
Mules.....	2 and over.....	13,185	1,049,558	79.60	3,239
Asses and burros.....	All ages.....	98	3,445	35.15	59
Lambs.....	Under 1.....	21,811	32,438	1.49	108
Sheep (ewes).....	1 and over.....	55,881	109,136	1.95	850
Sheep (rams and wethers).....	1 and over.....	48,828	97,692	2.09	308
Swine.....	All ages.....	464,277	702,827	1.51	15,622
Goats.....	All ages.....	43,705	32,639	0.75	1,348
Fowls: ¹					
Chickens.....		1,107,816			
Turkeys.....		32,869			
Geese.....		86,658			
Ducks.....		6,877			
Bees (swarms of).....		39,753	58,827	2.11	
Value of all live stock.....			11,166,016		

¹ The number reported is of fowls over 3 months old. The value is of all, old and young.

² Including Guinea fowls.

The total value of all live stock on farms, June 1, 1900, was \$11,166,016. Of this amount 9.4 per cent represents the value of dairy cows; 47.4 per cent, that of other neat cattle; 20.5 per cent, that of horses; 9.6 per cent, that of mules; 6.3 per cent, that of swine; 2.2 per cent, that of sheep; and 4.6 per cent that of all other live stock.

No reports were secured concerning the value of live stock not on farms, but it is probable that such animals have higher average values than those on farms. Allowing the same averages, however, the total value of all live stock in the state, exclusive of the poultry and bees not on farms, would be \$12,015,700.

CHANGES IN LIVE STOCK ON FARMS.

The following table shows the changes since 1850 in the number of the most important domestic animals.

TABLE 15.—NUMBER OF SPECIFIED DOMESTIC ANIMALS ON FARMS: 1850 TO 1900.

YEAR.	Dairy cows.	Other neat cattle.	Horses.	Mules and asses.	Sheep. ¹	Swine.
1900.....	78,830	672,481	42,811	13,762	102,709	464,277
1890.....	113,388	370,176	81,807	9,755	98,275	874,241
1880.....	42,174	425,196	22,636	9,606	56,681	287,051
1870.....	61,922	328,993	11,902	8,835	28,599	158,908
1860.....	92,974	296,086	13,446	10,910	30,158	271,742
1850.....	72,876	188,209	10,848	5,002	23,811	209,458

¹ Lambs not included.

The number of dairy cows shown in the table for 1900 is 30.5 per cent less than for 1890. It is probable, however, that this decrease is more apparent than real, and that many of the 285,712 "cows and heifers, 2 and over, not kept for milk," were milch cows dry at the time of enumeration or were excluded by a stricter definition of the term "dairy cow" than was used by previous censuses. Many of them were doubtless milked for a part of the year, although not kept primarily for milk. The increase of 90.6 per cent in the production of milk sustains this view.

The number of other neat cattle given for 1900 includes 138,393 calves. It is uncertain whether or not calves were included in previous reports. If not, they should be deducted from the 1900 figures before making comparisons with the reports of previous censuses. Even if this is done an increase would still be shown for the last decade, indicating a marked development of the live-stock industry in recent years.

The remaining classes of live stock reported in the table show steady increases since 1850, except for the Civil War period. The rates of increase since 1890 are as follows: Mules and asses, 41.1 per cent; horses, 34.6 per cent; swine, 24.1 per cent; and sheep, 4.5 per cent.

In comparing the poultry report for 1900 (see Table 14) with that for 1890, it should be borne in mind that in 1900 the enumerators were instructed not to report fowls less than three months old, while in 1890 no such limitation was made. This fact explains the decreases shown in the number of all kinds of fowls except chickens, and the small increase shown for those fowls. Compared with the figures for 1890, the present census shows decreases in the number of fowls as follows: Turkeys, 4.5 per cent; ducks, 27.5 per cent; geese, 2.3 per cent. The number of chickens increased 20.5 per cent.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

Table 16 is a summarized exhibit of the products of the animal industry.

TABLE 16.—QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF SPECIFIED ANIMAL PRODUCTS, AND VALUES OF POULTRY RAISED, ANIMALS SOLD, AND ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED ON FARMS IN 1899.

PRODUCTS.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Wool	Pounds	333,898	\$36,881
Mohair and goat hair	Pounds	20	8
Milk	Gallons	19,340,434	1,468,603
Butter	Pounds	1,386,445	
Cheese	Pounds	3,751	
Eggs	Dozens	4,214,186	
Poultry			558,524
Honey	Pounds	677,540	574,703
Wax	Pounds	82,290	58,500
Animals sold			830,657
Animals slaughtered			1,257,648
Total			4,810,524

¹ Includes all milk produced.

The animal products of the state were valued at \$4,810,524, or 26.3 per cent of the value of all farm products, and 29.7 per cent of the gross farm income. Of the above amount, 43.4 per cent represents the value of animals sold and of animals slaughtered on farms; 30.5 per cent, that of dairy products; 23.5 per cent, that of poultry and eggs; and 2.6 per cent, that of wool, mohair, honey, and wax.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The quantity of milk produced increased 90.6 per cent in the last decade; that of butter, 59.9 per cent; and that of cheese, 116.7 per cent.

Of the \$1,468,603, given in Table 16, as the value of all dairy products in 1899, \$1,121,787, or 76.4 per cent, represents the value of such products consumed on the farms of the producers, and \$346,816, or 23.6 per cent, the amount realized from sales. Of the latter sum, \$262,670 was derived from the sale of 1,003,918 gallons of milk; \$1,497, from 1,427 gallons of cream; \$32,390, from 339,503 pounds of butter; and \$259 from 2,912 pounds of cheese.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Of the total value of the products of the poultry business in 1899, 50.9 per cent represents the value of fowls raised, and 49.1 per cent, that of eggs produced. The number of dozens of eggs reported in 1900 was 51.1 per cent greater than that reported in 1890.

WOOL.

With the exception of the ten years from 1860 to 1870, the production of wool has increased with each decade for half a century. The gain for the last decade was 50.4 per cent. The Tenth Census, which was the first to report the number of fleeces shorn, showed 56,681, having a total weight of 162,810 pounds. In 1899 the number of fleeces shorn was 109,821, and the aggregate weight, 333,898 pounds. The average weight of fleeces was practically the same in 1879 and 1899, being approximately 3 pounds. Wool was reported in all counties except Brevard, Dade, and Lee.

HONEY AND WAX.

The quantity of honey reported in 1900 exceeded that reported in 1890 by 114,554 pounds, or 20.3 per cent. The amount of wax produced increased 19.2 per cent.

HORSES AND DAIRY COWS ON SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARMS.

Table 17 presents, for the leading groups of farms, the number of farms reporting horses and dairy cows, the total number for each group, and the average number per farm. In computing the averages presented, only those farms which report the kind of stock under consideration are included.

TABLE 17.—HORSES AND DAIRY COWS ON SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARMS, JUNE 1, 1900.

CLASSES.	HORSES.			DAIRY COWS.		
	Farms reporting.	Number.	Average per farm.	Farms reporting.	Number.	Average per farm.
Total	26,972	42,811	1.6	21,104	78,930	3.7
White farmers	19,536	32,858	1.7	15,987	57,051	4.2
Colored farmers	7,436	9,953	1.3	5,117	11,799	2.3
Owners ¹	21,004	34,333	1.7	18,964	64,555	3.8
Managers	380	724	1.9	263	1,912	7.3
Cash tenants	4,136	5,306	1.3	3,015	8,102	2.7
Share tenants	1,452	1,948	1.3	862	4,261	4.9
Under 20 acres	2,956	8,309	1.3	2,114	8,251	3.9
20 to 99 acres	14,101	18,929	1.4	10,207	31,145	3.1
100 to 174 acres	6,957	9,985	1.7	4,966	15,127	3.0
175 to 259 acres	1,767	3,586	2.0	1,637	7,995	4.9
260 acres and over	2,191	5,412	2.5	2,183	16,312	7.5
Hay and grain	399	1,192	1.3	397	1,132	2.9
Vegetable	3,017	4,690	1.6	1,765	4,349	2.5
Fruit	1,413	2,217	1.6	780	2,881	3.1
Live stock	4,002	7,645	1.9	3,023	14,402	4.8
Dairy	1,377	2,573	1.7	1,853	15,910	8.6
Tobacco	124	267	2.2	105	805	2.9
Cotton	5,251	7,419	1.4	3,587	9,518	2.7
Rice	47	64	1.4	18	58	3.2
Sugar	41	71	1.7	27	85	3.5
Florist	5	6	1.2	4	9	2.2
Nursery	12	17	1.4	11	82	2.9
Miscellaneous	10,784	16,858	1.6	9,654	30,685	3.2

¹ Including "part owners" and "owners and tenants."

CROPS.

The following table gives statistics concerning the principal crops grown in 1899.

TABLE 18.—ACREAGES, QUANTITIES, AND VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL FARM CROPS IN 1899.

CROPS.	Acres.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Corn	569,567	Bushels	5,311,050	\$2,569,608
Wheat	85	Bushels	800	601
Oats	31,467	Bushels	297,430	143,028
Barley	27	Bushels	820	318
Rye	764	Bushels	4,840	5,614
Buckwheat	2	Bushels	30	30
Rice	5,410	Pounds	2,254,492	87,332
Grass seed		Bushels	37	37
Hay and forage	21,394	Tons	37,187	485,287
Cotton (upland)	99,043	Bales ¹	39,283	926,558
Cotton (sea island)	122,793	Bales ¹	31,573	1,665,288
Cottonseed (upland)		Tons	14,702	158,860
Cottonseed (sea island)		Tons	12,211	149,774
Broom corn	34	Pounds	3,390	174
Tobacco	2,056	Pounds	1,128,600	254,311
Dry beans	9,189	Bushels	176,304	139,349
Dry peas	17,876	Bushels	359,814	171,732
Peanuts	60,462	Bushels	967,927	689,713
Potatoes	8,751	Bushels	232,212	187,274
Sweet potatoes	22,791	Bushels	2,048,784	898,282
Onions	179	Bushels	18,783	18,327
Cassava	755			22,562
Cassava seed				1,729
Miscellaneous vegetables	25,848			1,911,634
Sugar cane	12,800	Tons	21,157	5,194
Sugar cane kept for seed		Tons	55,200	139,290
Sugar		Pounds	284,300	12,744
Sirup		Gallons	1,687,452	512,038
Small fruits	1,343	Quarts	1,770,880	189,867
Grapes	535	Centals	16,847	456,420
Orchard fruits	2,038	Bushels	228,458	192,898
Tropical fruits	39,014			945,607
Nuts				8,453
Forest products				648,412
Flowers and plants	45			41,417
Seeds	21			8,622
Nursery products	693			122,140
Miscellaneous				24,470
Total	1,059,515			13,498,580

¹ Commercial bales.

² Sold as cane.

³ Estimated from the number of vines or trees.

⁴ Including value of wine, raisins, etc.

⁵ Including value of cider, vinegar, etc.

Of the total value of crops, vegetables, including potatoes, sweet potatoes, and onions, contributed 22.3 per

cent; cereals, 21.5 per cent; cotton, 21.5 per cent; fruits and nuts, 10.3 per cent; peanuts, 5.2 per cent; forest products, 4.8 per cent; sugar cane and its products, 5.4 per cent; hay and forage, 3.2 per cent; tobacco, 1.9 per cent; and all other products, 3.9 per cent.

The average gross values per acre of the various crops are as follows: Tobacco, \$123.64; vegetables, \$57.89; sugar cane and its products, \$56.50; fruits and nuts, \$32.45; hay and forage, \$19.79; cotton, \$18.05; peanuts, \$10.07; cereals, \$4.79.

VEGETABLES.

The value of all vegetables grown in the state in 1899, including potatoes, sweet potatoes, and onions, was \$3,016,067, which amount constitutes 16.5 per cent of the total value of farm products. Of the total value of vegetables, 29.8 per cent represents the value of sweet potatoes, and 6.2 per cent that of Irish potatoes. The largest quantities of sweet potatoes were raised in Alachua, Marion, and Leon counties, which reported 24.9 per cent of the total acreage. Since 1889 a gain of 17.2 per cent is shown in the production of sweet potatoes, and of 213.4 per cent in the production of Irish potatoes.

Aside from the land devoted to potatoes, sweet potatoes, and onions, 25,848 acres were used in the growing of miscellaneous vegetables. The products of 4,933 acres of this area were not reported in detail. Of the remaining area, 8,728 acres were devoted to watermelons; 4,401, to tomatoes; 2,437, to beans; 2,087, to muskmelons; 1,103, to cucumbers; 981, to cabbage; 548, to lettuce; and 680, to other vegetables.

CEREALS.

The following table is an exhibit of the changes in cereal production since 1849.

TABLE 19.—ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF CEREALS: 1849 TO 1899.

PART 1.—ACREAGE.

YEAR. ¹	Barley.	Corn.	Oats.	Rice.	Rye.	Wheat.
1899	27	569,567	31,467	5,410	764	85
1889	9	578,906	42,003	1,787	858	32
1879	21	360,294	47,962	2,551	601	81

¹ No statistics of acreage were secured prior to 1879.

PART 2.—BUSHELS PRODUCED.²

YEAR.	Barley.	Corn.	Oats.	Rice.	Rye.	Wheat.
1899	320	5,311,050	297,430	2,254,492	4,840	800
1889	128	3,701,264	391,321	1,011,805	13,389	290
1879	210	3,174,294	468,112	1,294,677	2,955	422
1869	12	2,225,056	114,204	401,687	545	
1859	8,369	2,334,391	46,899	223,704	21,306	2,805
1849		1,996,809	66,686	1,075,090	1,152	1,027

² Rice reported in pounds.

In 1899 the total area devoted to cereals, including rice, was 607,322 acres; in 1889 it was 423,590 acres; and in 1879, 411,510 acres. The gain in twenty years amounts to 47.6 per cent, of which 30.3 per cent took place in the last decade.

The principal cereal grown is corn, and each decade shows an increased acreage, the gain for the last decade amounting to 50.3 per cent. In 1900 the extreme northern

counties—Columbia, Hamilton, Madison, Jefferson, Leon, Gadsden, and Jackson—reported 51.3 per cent of the acreage and 51.9 per cent of the product of that crop for the state.

Of the total acreage in oats, 56.0 per cent was reported by Madison, Marion, Leon, Columbia, Alachua, and Jackson counties, each having over 2,000 acres and ranking in the order named. A decrease of 25.1 per cent is shown for the state.

All counties except Dade and Monroe reported rice in 1899. The largest acreage was in Hillsboro county, which reported 592 acres with a yield of 455,543 pounds. Marion county reported the next largest area, 492 acres, with a yield of 168,298 pounds.

In addition to the cereals shown in Table 19, 2 acres of buckwheat, with a product of 30 bushels, were reported.

COTTON.

Table 20 is an exhibit of the changes in cotton production since 1849.

TABLE 20.—ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF COTTON: 1849 TO 1899.

YEAR. ¹	ACREAGE.		PRODUCTION.		
	Total.	Per cent of decrease.	Commercial bales.	Pounds.	Per cent of increase.
1899	221,829	2.4	61,856	26,996,884	12.3
1889	227,370	7.4	57,928	27,631,656	10.9
1879	246,595		64,997	24,918,641	44.3
1869			39,789	17,268,426	40.4
1859			65,153	28,998,085	60.6
1849			45,131	18,562,400	

¹ No statistics of acreage were secured prior to 1880.

² Decrease.

The total area devoted to the cultivation of cotton in 1899 was 221,829 acres. The total production was 61,856 commercial bales, or 26,996,884 pounds, an average of 0.279 bale or 121.7 pounds per acre. In 1889 the total area was 227,370 acres, and the total product was 57,928 commercial bales, or 27,631,656 pounds, an average of 0.255 bale or 121.5 pounds per acre. There were decreases of 2.4 per cent and 2.3 per cent, respectively, in the last decade in acreage and production. For the decade from 1880 to 1890, there was an increase of 10.9 per cent in production, although the acreage decreased 7.4 per cent.

Of the total acreage in 1899, 99,036 acres, or 44.6 per cent, were devoted to the cultivation of upland cotton, while 122,793 acres, or 55.4 per cent, were used for sea-island cotton. Of the total product, upland cotton comprised 30,283 bales, or 14,940,617 pounds, and sea-island cotton, 31,573 bales or 12,056,267 pounds.

No cotton whatever was reported by any county lying wholly south of the twenty-eighth parallel, and only 65 bales were grown in counties lying south of the twenty-ninth parallel. The eight counties of Jackson, Jefferson, Leon, Madison, Columbia, Alachua, Suwanee, and Hamilton reported 82.9 per cent of the total acreage and 82.6 per cent of the total number of bales produced in the state. The largest area in cotton for any single county—29,508

acres—was reported by Jackson county. In 1889 this county reported 25,272 acres. In 1889 Jefferson county had the largest area, 30,856 acres, while in 1899 the area grown was 27,761 acres, a loss for the decade of 8.5 per cent.

The total value of the cotton produced represents 17.9 per cent of the gross farm income. Of the total number of acres of improved land in the state, 14.7 per cent were used in the cultivation of cotton.

SUGAR CANE AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Table 21 presents a comparative exhibit of the acreage of cane and the production of sugar and sirup, 1849 to 1899.

TABLE 21.—ACREAGE OF CANE, AND PRODUCTION OF SUGAR AND SIRUP: 1849 TO 1899.

YEAR. ¹	Acreage in cane.	SUGAR.		SIRUP.	
		Production in pounds.	Average yield per acre in pounds.	Production in gallons.	Average yield per acre in gallons.
1899	12,830	254,300	22.2	1,687,452	131.8
1889	9,845	1,692,015	181.1	1,441,744	154.3
1879	7,938	1,527,600	192.4	1,029,868	129.7
1869		1,142,400		944,559	
1859		2,002,800		436,357	
1849		8,800,000			

¹ No statistics of acreage were secured prior to 1879.

In comparing the sugar statistics of 1900 with those of previous censuses it should be considered that about 60.0 per cent of the crop of 1899 was destroyed by frost. The area devoted to sugar cane increased from 9,845 acres in 1889 to 12,800 acres in 1899, a gain for the decade of 37.0 per cent. Accepting the estimate of a 60.0 per cent loss as approximately correct, a normal year would have given to Florida a total of 710,750 pounds of sugar and 4,218,630 gallons of sirup as a product for the acreage reported.

Each decade shows an increase in the quantity of sirup manufactured, while the production of sugar is rapidly declining, indicating that the planters find sirup the more profitable product. The manufacture of sugar and sirup in Florida is carried on entirely by the "open-kettle" process. The sirup produced by this method is of superior quality and commands a good price, while the sugar is of the brown variety and is rated low commercially.

The largest production of sugar, 25,300 pounds, was reported by Duval county, and the largest quantity of sirup, 166,956 gallons, was made in Gadsden county. The latter county also leads in total value of product, the value reported in 1900 being \$43,264. Alachua county ranks second with a production of 112,945 gallons of sirup, valued at \$36,066. The total value of the sugar and sirup produced in the state represents 3.2 per cent of the gross farm income.

SEMITROPICAL FRUITS.

The changes in production of semitropical fruits since 1889 are shown in the following table.

TABLE 22.—SEMITROPICAL TREES AND FRUITS: 1890 AND 1900.

FRUIT.	NUMBER OF TREES.		QUANTITIES OF FRUIT.		
	1900.	1890.	Unit of measure.	1899.	1889.
Figs	9,433	20,109	Pounds	66,680	(1)
Guavas	106,025	21,448	Pounds	1,645,795	(1)
Kaki	8,271	38,729	Pounds	75,110	(1)
Lemons	22,691	85,052	Boxes	2,359	252,948
Limes	41,741	17,089	Boxes	22,714	46,294
Oranges	2,552,542	2,725,272	Boxes	273,295	3,146,740
Pineapples	214,578,597	21,605,000	Number	2,863,140	10,452,499
Pomeños	117,886	3,135	Boxes	12,306	310,080
Olives	8,186		Pounds	250	
Miscellaneous	34,731		Pounds	112,670	

¹ No product reported in 1890.

² Plants.

³ Barrels.

The value of semitropical fruits grown in Florida in 1889 was \$5,930,787. For 1899 the corresponding value was \$945,607, a loss in ten years of 84.1 per cent. The cold wave of the winter of 1894-95, and the severe frost in February of 1899, resulted in the destruction of about three-quarters of the orange trees of the state. The orange groves of Columbia, Bradford, and St. John counties were almost entirely destroyed, and the counties of Alachua, Marion, Putnam, and Sumter lost about nine-tenths of their trees. In this region, Lake was the only county that escaped with as small a loss as 40.0 per cent of its groves. Although much farther south, the losses in Polk county amounted to about 70.0 per cent, and the gulf counties, Levy, Citrus, Hernando, and Pasco, lost about 90.0 per cent of their trees. Baker, Dade, Lafayette, Lee, Manatee, and Monroe counties each show a slight increase since 1889 in the number of orange trees.

In 1889 the four counties of De Soto, Hillsboro, Lee, and Manatee comprised but 6.3 per cent of the orange-growing area of the state, and their production was commercially insignificant. In 1899 these four counties contained 20.9 per cent of all the orange trees, and produced 245,454 boxes of oranges or 89.8 per cent of the total production for the state.

The pineapple industry still centers in Brevard and Dade counties as it did in the preceding census year, 81.1 per cent of the entire number of plants grown in the state in 1899 being reported by these two counties. Since 1890 there has been an increase in the number of plants amounting to 55.3 per cent in Brevard county, and to 61.4 per cent in Dade county. A decrease is shown in the total number of plants, however, owing to the exaggerated number reported from Monroe county in 1890.

Olive trees are grown in Florida for ornamental or experimental purposes only. The 250 pounds of olives shown in the tables were reported by two farmers in Osceola county. In addition to the trees shown in Table 22, unclassified semitropical fruit trees to the number of 84,731 were reported, with a yield of 112,670 pounds of fruit.

ORCHARD FRUITS.

The following table shows the changes in orchard fruits since 1890.

TABLE 23.—ORCHARD TREES AND FRUITS: 1890 AND 1900.

FRUITS.	NUMBER OF TREES.		BUSHELS OF FRUIT.	
	1900.	1890.	1899.	1889.
Apples	8,219	7,025	1,866	2,610
Apricots	524	1,448	68	15
Cherries	1,496	833	112	12
Peaches	354,208	235,936	92,113	230,290
Pears	208,145	49,295	83,584	84,255
Plums and prunes	107,720	36,688	47,840	13,356

Among temperate orchard fruits some interesting changes are to be noted. The entire number of trees has a little more than doubled within the past ten years, rising from about one-ninth of the number of orange trees in 1890 to more than one-fourth in 1900.

In this class peach trees are far the most important. They constituted about 71.0 per cent of all orchard trees in 1890, but only 50.2 per cent in 1900. This change is the result of the greater relative increases in other fruits, especially in pear and plum trees, which increased from 49,295 and 36,688, respectively, in 1890, to 208,145 and 107,720 in 1900, thus coming into the same general grade of importance with peach trees. Apples, cherries, and apricots are of minor importance. Increases were reported in the number of trees of all kinds, except apricots, as follows: Apples, 17.0 per cent; cherries, 348.9 per cent; peaches, 50.1 per cent; pears, 322.2 per cent; plums and prunes, 193.6 per cent. The rate of decrease in the number of apricot trees is 63.8 per cent.

The counties that report more than 10,000 peach trees each are Alachua, Clay, Duval, Escambia, Gadsden, Hillsboro, Jackson, Lake, Marion, Polk, Putnam, Santa Rosa, Taylor, and Walton, in the northern and central parts of the state. The large increases in the number of pear and plum trees indicate that farmers are realizing that the soil and climate of Florida are well adapted to the culture of these fruits. The largest number of pear trees, 16.3 per cent of the total number, was reported by Leon county. Marion county reported 13.5 per cent of all the plum and prune trees. Gadsden, Jackson, and Santa Rosa counties reported almost one-half of all the apple trees. In addition to the trees shown in Table 23, unclassified fruit trees to the number of 3,769 were reported, with a yield of 2,870 bushels of fruit.

The value of orchard products, given in Table 18, includes the value of 708 barrels of cider, 298 barrels of vinegar, and 4,870 pounds of dried and evaporated fruits.

SMALL FRUITS.

The total area used in the cultivation of small fruits in 1899 was 1,343 acres, distributed among 1,669 farms. The value of the fruits grown was \$189,867, an average of \$113.76 per farm reporting.

Of the total area in small fruits all but 30 acres were devoted to strawberries, the yield being 1,731,730 quarts. Bradford county, near the northern border of the state, and Hillsboro, Polk, and Pasco counties, in the east central portion, contained 74.3 per cent of the total acreage devoted to this fruit, and reported 75.6 per cent of the total

product. Of the remaining 30 acres, 5 were used for raspberries, and 25 for other small fruits.

TOBACCO.

Tobacco was grown for the market in Florida as early as 1840, and in the decade from 1850 to 1860 its culture became an important industry in certain sections of the state. The Florida "speckled-leaf," differing from the Connecticut "seed-leaf" or "broad-leaf" chiefly in its spotted appearance, was the principal variety grown. After 1860 the industry declined rapidly, and, largely on account of the competition of Sumatra tobacco and the difficulty in controlling labor, was soon practically abandoned.

Since 1885 the introduction of Cuban and Sumatran seed and careful experimentation have revived the industry. In 1889, 1,190 acres were devoted to the crop and 470,443 pounds of tobacco were gathered. In 1899, 998 farmers devoted 2,056 acres to tobacco and gathered a crop of 1,125,600 pounds. The acreage increased 72.8 per cent in the decade and the production more than doubled. Gadsden is the leading county in tobacco culture, having reported in 1900, 84.5 per cent of the total acreage and 90.8 per cent of the total product.

PEANUTS.

In 1899, 987,927 bushels of peanuts, valued at \$699,713, were grown on 69,452 acres of land. In 1889, 359,555 bushels were obtained from 26,166 acres, the average yield per acre in both years being approximately 14 bushels. Jackson county had the largest acreage in both years, having reported in 1889, 3,224 acres and a yield of 29,050 bushels, and in 1899, 12,003 acres and a yield of 130,619 bushels. Suwanee county ranked second in 1899 in both acreage and production, having reported 5,779 acres and 90,519 bushels. Ten years before Alachua county ranked second and Suwanee county, sixth. In the present census Alachua county ranks third in acreage.

FLORICULTURE.

The total value of plants and flowers grown by the operators of the 44 farms from whom reports on this industry were received was \$41,417. Only 15 of the 44 were commercial florists, the others having raised flowers or plants incidentally in connection with their farming operations. In 1899 the income derived by these 15 establishments from the sale of flowers and plants was \$27,309, and that from other products was \$3,429. The total capital invested by them in land was \$38,350; in buildings, \$13,450; in implements, \$2,790; and in live stock, \$772.

Of the total area of 74,960 square feet of land under glass, reported by the operators of 31 farms, 59,962 square feet, equivalent to 79,950 square feet of glass surface, were used by the 15 commercial florists.

NURSERIES.

The 30 nurseries in the state yielded, in 1899, a gross income of \$136,726, of which \$118,622 was derived from the sale of trees, shrubs, and vines, and \$18,104 from other

products. The acreage reported by nurserymen was 2,307, making the average income per acre \$59.27.

LABOR AND FERTILIZERS.

The total expenditure for labor on farms in 1899, including the value of board furnished, was \$1,468,290, an average of \$36 per farm. The average was highest on the most intensively cultivated farms, being \$922 for nurseries, \$601 for florists' establishments, \$441 for tobacco farms, \$108 for fruit farms, \$81 for sugar plantations, \$58 for market gardens, \$27 for rice farms, and \$24 for cotton farms. Managers expended, on an average, \$290; owners, \$33; cash tenants, \$16; and share tenants, \$15. White farmers expended \$49 per farm, and colored farmers, \$10.

Fertilizers purchased in 1899 cost \$753,120, an average of \$18 per farm, and a decrease since 1890 of 12.2 per cent. The average expenditure was greatest for nurseries, and least for hay and grain farms. For nurseries the average was \$280; for tobacco farms, \$123; for florists' establishments, \$113; for fruit farms, \$63; for market gardens, \$45; and for cotton plantations, \$12.

IRRIGATION STATISTICS.

Irrigation occupies a position of growing importance in the agricultural economy of Florida. It is a comparatively recent innovation, having been first resorted to in 1888 by the orange growers. The results were apparently so satisfactory that the number of irrigators has increased from year to year.

Until the disastrous "freeze" of 1894-95, irrigation was confined almost entirely to orange groves, but with the destruction of thousands of orange trees, many of the irrigation systems were thrown out of use, and the attention of irrigators was turned to the industry of truck farming. In this industry the need of irrigation was quickly felt, as the products of truck farms are of large commercial value, and even a partial loss of crops is very costly. The cultivation of fruits and vegetables has proved most profitable, and the development of these branches of agriculture has been very rapid, giving a great impetus to the use of irrigation. At the present time by far the greater number of irrigation plants in the state are used by truck farmers and growers of small fruits.

Although it has a heavy mean annual rainfall, Florida is subject to severe droughts, especially during the growing period between February and June. In the sections where irrigation is reported, the soil is naturally nonretentive of moisture, and, owing to the great heat, evaporation is excessive.

The state appears to be underlaid by artesian waters at depths varying from 25 to 500 feet below the surface. Where these waters have been tapped the supply is found to be ample, many of the wells flowing with considerable pressure and great volume. In most cases no cost of pumping is entailed in irrigation, and the expense of maintaining the plant is very slight. The usual cost of one well, including drilling, casing, cement pipes, and everything required to complete a plant capable of irrigating 10 acres, is about \$500.

The system employed on the leading farms is as follows: Continuous underground cement pipes are laid from the wells to hydrants, plugs, or standpipes, from which the water is distributed in small furrows between rows. These pipes are made and laid at the same time by a machine, in trenches previously prepared, and extend without break to any desired part of the field. The pipe itself is composed of two parts sand and one part cement, with a usual inside measurement of 3 inches, and an outside measurement of 6 inches, and costs about 10 cents per foot. In a few sections the water is pumped by windmills into tanks, whence it is distributed over the land through iron pipes or wooden troughs. Gasoline engines and rotary pumps are sometimes used instead of windmills. A well, with its equipment of gasoline engine, rotary pump, and iron pipe sufficient to irrigate 3 acres, costs about \$500. Using gasoline, at 14½ cents per gallon, as a fuel, such a plant will deliver 2,000 gallons per hour, at an average cost of 4 cents per hour.

The most extensive irrigation systems in the state are located in Gadsden county, and belong to two companies engaged in the cultivation of Sumatra tobacco. The cost of constructing these plants, which irrigate 250 acres of tobacco, was \$36,250. In 1899 the value of the tobacco grown was \$91,000. The water for these plants is pumped by steam from several small creeks into reservoirs, from which it is distributed through ditches by gravity. One of the companies has perfected an elaborate plan of distribution through troughs and overhead sprays, the water being supplied in a manner very similar to that of natural rainfall.

Among the humid states where irrigation was practiced in 1899, in growing general crops, Florida ranked first in the area irrigated, in cost of plants, and in value of irrigated crops. In that year there were 180 irrigated farms, 166 of which reported irrigated products. On 14 farms 53 acres of nonbearing orange trees and pineapples were irrigated. Forty-three irrigation systems, representing an aggregate cost of \$78,525, and covering 751 acres, were not operated in 1899. The value of the products of the 1,485 acres irrigated was \$302,870, or an average of \$203.95 per acre. The total cost of the pumping systems, ditches, and wells was \$232,388, or an average of \$101.52 per acre. The following table presents statistics of irrigation for a number of the leading counties in the state.

IRRIGATION STATISTICS.

COUNTIES.	Number of farms irrigated.	Number of acres irrigated.	Cost of systems.	IRRIGATED PRODUCTS.		
				Acres.	Value.	Average value per acre.
The State	180	1,538	\$232,388	1,485	\$302,870	\$204
Alachua	8	84	7,850	84	10,876	820
Brevard	22	111	17,800	103	6,730	55
Dade	7	57	13,200	57	652	11
De Soto	8	62	7,060	62	6,388	108
Gadsden	8	252	36,600	252	91,176	862
Hillsboro	15	80	8,775	75	14,999	200
Lake	4	21	10,250	21	640	30
Lee	6	82	10,300	76	10,378	186
Manatee	57	666	42,978	641	107,602	168
Orange	18	56	54,315	53	15,611	295
Polk	5	42	5,650	42	4,850	115
All other counties	27	75	17,615	69	32,978	478